THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVI. FRIDAY, October 4, 1811. No. 1296

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 50 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

PROPOSALS OF A COURSE OF LECTURES

ON CHEMISTRY.

SINCE the revival of letters in the fifteenth century, each peculiar age has been distinguished for some favourite science, which the scholar could not be ignorant of without a kind of opprobrium, and which the mere man of the world and *dilettante* was deemed an essential accomplishment. Chemistry appears to hold in the nineteenth century the same rank, which the metaphysics of the schools and theological discussions held in former ages.—From the smoky laboratory of the professional chemist, the study of this science has found its way into the palaces of the great, and into the very closet of the fair, and since a few years only it has transmigrated from the fashionable circles of the English and French capitals into the elegant society of Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston. This circumstance alone, might be with many, a sufficient motive to foster a taste for this science even in these remote regions. But chemistry has much better claim to recommend itself to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh. It is intimately connected with almost all those arts and manufactures, to which this borough owes its present flourishing state, and there is no doubt, but that a more profound study of chemistry and mineralogy will highly contribute towards improving existing establishments, and towards opening a variety of new branches of industry, and of new sources of wealth—Under the plea of these considerations, Dr. FR. AIGSTER proposes to institute in this borough a series of Lectures on Chemistry, in which the fundamental principles of this science will be developed in a manner adapted to every understanding, and illustrated by a number of experiments equally instructive and amusing. The various applications of the science to medicine, to arts and to manufactures, will in the same time be taken notice of, as far as the limits of an elementary course of lectures will admit.

The Lectures will begin on the first of November, and terminate on the first of March. Previous to the opening of the regular lectures a public introductory lecture will be delivered.

The price of subscription is twenty dollars paid in advance—ladies will pay but half that sum.

☞ Owners of landed estates are invited to forward to Dr. Aigster for analysis the more interesting minerals, which they may meet with in their lands, especially those which would furnish materials for his proposed manufacture of mineral acids and salts.

WANTED,

A Carpenter to go to the Mississippi—he must understand his business, and be sober and industrious—such a one will be well paid. A single man would be preferred. Apply to

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1811.

FOR SALE,

Seven Hogsheads Kentucky Tobacco, of a superior quality. Apply to

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co

Pittsburgh, 23d September, 1811.

SPORTSMEN TAKE NOTICE.

WILL be run for on a handsome course lately made on the farm known by the name of the "Bullock Pens," six miles east of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday the 9th of October next*, a purse of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

three miles and repeat; free for any horse, mare or gelding—the two best of three takes the purse. On Thursday a purse of

SIXTY DOLLARS

two miles and repeat, the winning horse of the first day excepted; and on Friday a handsome

SWEEPSTAKE,

one mile and repeat, the winning horses of the preceding days excepted. No jostling but agreeable to the rules of racing.

September 23, 1811.

Came to my farm on the bank

of the *Monongahela river*, about 6 miles from *Pittsburgh*, two *COWS*; the one a black, the other a black with a white face and back. The owner is desired to come prove property, and take them away.

John M'Dowell.

September 18.

PETER A LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment, he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do.
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality

And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred. Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE.
GEORCE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

BILIOUS MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyngs in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons that [illegible] are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

The following well written article, we copy from the *London Courier* of the 27th of June. The American reader will not be displeased with the elegant compliment here paid to our illustrious and revered Washington:

BONAPARTE.

The doctrine of not abusing but of speaking moderately and respectfully of Bonaparte, is so full of danger, that we cannot avoid reverting to it again & again. The opposition are indignant whenever they are palliators or appologists of that Ruffian; but whenever he is spoken of, who hears from them the language of execration and reproach? When the last hollow peace was made, how eagerly did they run to Paris to attend his Levees; and now in the midst of war with him for our independence, and existence, as freemen and as christians, now loaded as he has been since the war by so vast an accession of cruelties and crimes, they are advising us to abstain from all abuse of him, to speak of him with gentleness and moderation! Were we to say to them, that they wish to extend his yoke over this country, they would start no doubt: but what is it but preparing us for a yoke when they would check the expression of those indignant feelings which such atrocities give rise to? This free people are fighting against the greatest tyranny that ever scourged mankind, and yet we ought not to speak of it but with coolness and moderation! We are fighting against a man who respects no treaties. Who employs treachery and fraud, midnight assassinations, tortures, and every other cruelty as his engines, and yet we must not mark him as a murderer and a villain! We are fighting a tyrant who has threatened to make our country a land unfit to live in, and we must not apply to him every epithet of execration and hatred with which our language can supply us! He has dyed every country with blood; he has sacrificed millions to his ambition, and we are not to designate him, as the most ambitious monster that ever existed! "They would have us expunge, (we quote from some excellent letters) in our Paper two years ago) from the dictionary of our own and all other languages, every word which does not represent some external fact, but only expresses the feelings of complacency or aversion which arise in well constituted minds in contemplation of certain facts! Or if we are permitted to call white, white, will they please to assign their reason, why black should not black? If when a WASHINGTON, having purchased the *independence* of his country by far-sighted patience and enduring patience as a warrior, and then established and watched over her *freedom* with the wisdom of parental love, unmoved by the entreaties of his fellow-citizens, lest by yielding to them he should form a precedent injurious to their posterity, retires to the unambitious duties of private life, and disclaiming all titles but those given by domestic love and reverance, bows at length his dear and venerable head to the emancipating angel, and restores his spirit to that great Being, whose goodness he had both adored and imitated—if for such a man we collect all terms of honor and affection, and fondly involve his name in phrases expressive of his virtues, must we remain mute and stifle the feelings which the contrast to all this must needs awaken us? And tho' this contrast should furnish a humiliating proof, that the slaves of iniquitous ambition can carry guilt to a height which dwarfs the best virtues of the best and most heroic of men in the comparison? Or, are we to confine both our sentiments, and expressions of abhorrence to petty villains trembling beneath the foot of the law, and have nothing but candor and respect for the traitor who has abused the reputation won for him by the enthusiasm for equal laws to set himself above the laws, nay, to trample all law human and divine beneath the bestial hoof of military despotism! The error, which of all others most besets the public mind, and which yet of all others is the most degrading in its nature, the most tremendous in its consequences, is an inward prostration of the soul before enormous honor, and a readiness to palliate and forget all iniquities to which prosperity has wedded itself; as if man was only a puppet without reason and free-will, and without the conscience which is the offspring of their union, a puppet played off by some unknown power? as if success was the broad scale of Divine approbation, and tyranny itself the Almighty's inauguration of a Tyrant!"

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Sept. 11.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

It is again our painful duty to detail the awful effects of a dreadful visitation upon our ill-fated city. A Tornado having passed through it, carrying death and desolation in its progress.

On Sunday evening last, the wind, that had been for some days light and variable, shifted to the north east, and blowing very fresh through the night it continued in the same quarter all day, on Monday and Monday night; on Tuesday morning it blew with increased violence, and during the whole time from Sunday evening there was an almost uninterrupted fall of rain.—About ten o'clock in the forenoon on Tuesday, the wind shifted to S. E. and at half past twelve o'clock, a Tornedo unprecedented here in its extent and effects, crossed a section of our city. It first took effect at Fort Mechanic, situated on the north east point of the city and passing from thence in a north west direction, it crossed the town in a direct line to the pond on the north side of Cannon's Bridge; how far it has extended its ravages into the country we have not yet learnt. In its progress it overturned and completely destroyed a great number of houses and out buildings, unroofed others, and prostrated trees, fences and almost every thing coming in contact with it. It is computed from a hasty view of the scene of devastation, that the loss of the city will fall little short of that experienced by the calamitous fire in October last. But in addition to this great loss of property, we have on this occasion, to lament the loss of several valuable lives.

The Tornado appears to have been about one hundred yards in width. After it had prostrated the flag staff on Fort Mechanic, unroofed the houses within the inclosures of that fort, thrown down the Blacksmith's shop contiguous to it, and unroofed all the houses immediately adjoining the fort, it crossed over to Lynch's Lane, where it unroofed several houses; from thence it proceeded across Church st. continued to Meeting-street, where several houses were unroofed, particularly the large new brick house of Nathaniel Russell, esq. whose loss in furniture, &c. cannot amount to less than $ 20,000; from Meeting street it crossed to Tradd-street where a large two story wooden house on the south side, about half way between Meeting and King streets, was blown over, which crushed two adjoining houses in its fall; and most of the houses on both sides the street to the corner of King street, were unroofed or much shattered. It passed up King-street, nearly to Broad street, unroofing and shattering several houses in its progress, until it reached Broad st. here, the house of Dr. Alexander Baron, situated at the corner of Orange-street, and the venerable mansion of the late Dr. Chandler, on the opposite corner, were very roughly handled; the latter being old and weak, was completely wrenched to pieces; on the opposite side of Broad street, the premises lately purchased by St. Andrew's Society, and occupied by Mr. Henry Inglesby; the Mansion of the late Gen. Macpherson, and some other buildings, were either unroofed or much damaged; passing through Vauxhall garden, it crossed over Queen-street, near to the corner of Friend-street, and shattering several houses in its progress, it went on to the corner of Magazine and Mazyck streets; two or three small houses fronting on the former of these streets were blown down; and in the progress of the Tornado up Mazyck-street several houses were unroofed or otherwise much damaged. One or two houses were prostrated on Beaufain-street.

After leaving Beaufain street, the houses being less compactly situated the mark of its ravages are not so distinctly to be traced, though it appears to have lost nothing of its violence.—The mansion of the hon Judge Desaussure, was violently assailed, and suffered considerably; one of the chimnies was thrown down, and a part of the family, who were at the same time in an upper room of the house, were precipitated with the falling bricks through two floors into the kitchen. Providentially no lives were lost excepting that of a negro girl. Several other houses in the out skirts of the city were either unroofed or much injured; and we also understand that much injury has been sustained in the village of Islington, but we were unable last evening to obtain any further particulars.

The most painful part of our duty, still remains—it is to record the deaths which have been occasioned by this dreadful disaster—they are, so far as has come to our knowledge, as follows:—Miss Margaret Cozzens, aged 21 years, killed in a house adjoining Fort Mechanic.—Dr. Conton, a native of France, a worthy man, killed by the fall of his house in Beaufain street.—Mr. Peterson a native of Germany, grocer, at the corner of Magazine and Mazyck-streets.—A free mulatto man in Church-st. continued.—A French mulatto girl in King-street.—Two mulatto children either killed or drowned by the falling of a small wooden house, which was blown into the Mill pond, at Cannon's Bridge.—A negro man belonging to Mr. Dener, Mazyc-street.—We have also heard of two or three other negroes killed, but did learn to whom they belonged.—Besides which, a great number of persons have either had their limbs broken, or been very much bruised; and we fear that others have perished whose bodies have not yet been discovered.

This dreadful visitation is more afflicting than even the ravages of a conflagration. The tornado struck suddenly; passed thro' the city with the rapidity of lightening, and in an instant, involved in destruction and death both the habitations and inhabitants. No notice of the approaching danger was given, and before friendship and humanity could fly to the relief of the sufferers, all was involved in ruin.—It was preceded by a momentary deceitful calm, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, resembling that of a carriage rattling over a pavement.

Last evening the wind shifted to the south-west, and although it continued to blow with some violence, we trust that the storm has spent its force.

The happy tidings that no injury had been sustained on Sullivan's island, which reached town early yesterday morning, gave relief to many an agonized heart, whose family or connections were in that exposed situation, while it was utterly impossible to fly to their assistance.

The carrier of the southern mail, on crossing the causeway on the side of Ashley river bridge in a sulkey, was swept off, and carried nearly two hundred yards—the horse was drowned, but the driver fortunately escaped with the mail, although it was much damaged.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 4, 1811.

We have heard nothing from Vincennes for several weeks. The expedition under Governor Harrison was to leave that place on the 1st of October.

Great Western Turnpike.

The Commissioners appointed by a late act of the legislature, to view the *northern* and *southern* routes from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, have performed that service. Their report has not yet been made public, and probably will not until the meeting of the next legislature; but it is understood, that the southern route is found to be the shortest, and considerably the best ground for a permanent road.

The Mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation forbidding all intercourse and communication between that city and Amboy, in the state of New-Jersey, on account of a pestilential or infectious disease prevailing in the latter place.

From the Custom-house books at New-Orleans, it appears, that from the 1st of January, 1811, to the 15th of August, there was exported from that port for foreign markets 75,000 barrels of flour, besides 20 or 25,000 which had been used in the town, and along the coast.

On the 5th of September, the house of Mr. Frink, of Jefferson, Schoharie county, state of New-York, was consumed by fire—4 of his children, and a neighbour's daughter, were burnt to death.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American western army, to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated

WASHINGTON, (M. T.) *Aug.* 26, 1811.

Lieut. Col. Purdy has received orders to hold in readiness a detachment of 240 men; of which are, Light dragoons, capt. Helms, late Brearly's company—1st regiment infantry, capt. Carson's company—5th regiment, capt. Johnson's company—7th regiment, capt. Dougherty's company to march from this place through the wilderness, to the Muscle Shoals where two companies of Riflemen are to join the detachment——The object of which is, to cut and open a road from thence to Mobile, or East Florida. It is said the creeks (through whose territory this road must be opened) have high ideas of their consequence and independence as a nation—that they are insolent and ferocious and can bring into action 5000 warriors—that they are determined to resist any attempts to cut roads or pass through their country:—In consequence the U. States are determined to put the matter to issue. The road is to be opened *vi et armes*. The Chickasaws and Cherokees remain firm and friendly. The Chocktaws are wavering and doubtful. I am attached to this expedition, which will probably be a 9 or 12 month job.

KING'S MESSENGER.—A letter received yesterday from Washington, states that Mr. Proudman, the King's Messenger, (and the first that had ever been sent to this country,) had arrived there from London, and delivered his despatches into the secretary of state's office, informing that they were of a nature to require an immediate answer, and that he should be obliged to leave the city of Washington on Thursday the 19th inst. on his way home. An Express was immediately dispatched from the department of state to Mr. Madison and Mr. Munroe, both absent from their posts, at their country seats in Virginia, and enjoying themselves, as much at their ease, as if the country was in the broad highway of prosperity, and in no sort of danger of a foreign war. It is said that Mr. Proudman will proceed from America direct to sir Joseph Yorke's squadron on the Bermuda station.—Conjecture on tiptoe as to their contents, which are justly supposed to be of no ordinary character. The letter adds, "I hope in my next to forward you something more satisfactory." *N. Y. Even. Post.*

[*From the Baltimore Fed. Repr. Sept.* 20.]

Mr. Proudman the British messenger passed through this city on Sunday last on his way to Philadelphia with an answer to the despatch, he lately delivered at the secretary of states office in Washington—[He this morning left this city in the Expedition stage for the South-ward, and will immediately embark for England.—*Phil. Gaz.*]

We understand that orders have been issued from the Navy department, to put in commission an additional number of gun boats forth-with: twenty to be stationed in the harbour of N. York; ten at Norfolk; and three at Wilmington, N. Carolina. These are intended and no doubt will have the effect to strenghen the land batteries, and enable them more effectually to repel any attack which might be made though we incline to the opinion that none will be attempted. *Nat. Intell.*

SIR JOHN MASON,

Privy counsellor to Henry the 8th, on his death bed, delivered himself as follows:

I have seen five princes, and have been privy counsellor to four; I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and been present at most state transactions for thirty years together, and have at length learned, after so many years experience, that seriousness is the greatest wisdom; temperance the best physic; and a good conscience the best estate; and were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace for one hour's enjoyment of God.

OUTLINES

Of Dr. Gall's system of Craniology.

(Continued from our paper of Sept 20)

THERE remains only to prove, that *the different protuberances which are formed on the surface of the brain, are likewise to be found on the surface of the skull.* Dr. Gall does not entertain the least doubt in this respect. He asserts, what was partly known before him, that from the most tender infancy to the most advanced age, the form of the skull depends absolutely on that of the brain, that it is first the internal surface of the skull, which receives the impressions, but that the external surface is generally parallel to the internal, provided a state of disease does not form an exception to the general rule.

The manner in which the skull is formed, seems indeed, to furnish a proof of this assertion. When the brain and its membranes are formed, we perceive at eight different places of the *dura mater*, points of ossification, which cast rays on every side, to be united in the sutures. These points of ossification are nourished by the brain, to which they are closely attached. Any external impression finds a resistance in the substance of the brain, and it is only by means of a long continued pressure, such as we are told to be in use among the Caraibes in order to give to the skull of infants a fashionable shape, with the assistance of peculiar machines, that it is possible to destroy the organs and probably likewise the faculties, which in that case must be in a kind of morbid state. The skull, moreover, continues to be formed variously by the brain itself after birth. It appears, that the lymphatic vessels absorb a part of these bones to be regenerated by other vessels which issue from the membranes of the brain. The child, for instance, has a large forehead and a very striking protuberance at a place, which Dr. Gall supposes to be the *organ of observation.* This protuberance is particularly formed three months after birth. It diminishes afterwards, and the forehead is then somewhat depressed. The protuberance which Dr. Gall calls by the name of *organ of circumspection*, is likewise very large in children. It gives to the head an angular form, which gradually is changed into a more spherical one. The protuberance formed by the cerebellum at the occipital bone, is on the contrary small during infancy, and large in adults; it produces in the latter a large neck, whilst children have commonly a neck rather contracted. The developement and various changes, which the brain undergoes, last nearly until the fortieth year.—They remain then for some time in a stationary state, after which they begin to be altered again. In old age the bones become very voluminous at certain places, such for instance, as that which Dr. Gall distinguishes as the site of the *organ of memory*, the faculty which is first lost in old age.

The cortical part of the brain, which has commonly the thickness of one line, disappears at that period of life. The protuberances become more flat, more extensive; the whole skull becomes thicker, more squammous and more light, the absorption of the mass seems to be more considerable, than its reproduction. Several instances demonstrate finally, that the skull as the brain itself, becomes very small and thin at certain other places, so as to acquire a kind of transparency.—Though there may be some partial exceptions, which are commonly the result of disease, old age in general renders the brain thin and the bones of the skull very thick, both appearances are observed in persons labouring under mental alienation and in suicides. Hence Dr. Gall is led to believe, that the satiety of life is provenient from this heaviness, this thickening of the bones of the skull, which press upon the organs of the brain and of thought, which stifle every activity of the mind and bring on finally a total carelessness of existence.

The general result of what we have said, is, that if the surface of the brain is the seat of those different organs which are manifested by protuberances, *the surface of the skull taking the same shape as the brain, will permit us to discover the extent and the power of these organs.*

When Dr Gall had fully satisfied himself concerning the truth of the theoretical part of these doctrines, he was sensible, that practical observation only could lead him to distinguish those protuberances, which could be considered as the external marks of the different faculties of the mind. He, therefore, collected a great quantity of skulls, especially from the skeletons of persons that had been distinguished for some peculiar talent, some peculiar inclination, some vice or some virtue. He took care to place together into the same class, those skulls whose owners had been conspicuous for the same mental quality, and by attentive examination and comparison he endeavoured to find out that protuberance, which they seemed to possess in common to a remarkable extent. He followed the same course of experimental enquiry in a number of living individuals. By means of this empirical method, he succeeded finally in determining with a certain degree of precision, the seat of a number of organs, though in some particular instances he found himself obliged to retract after a while his first opinions. The news of this discovery was soon spread into the public, and excited a considerable curiosity thro' the whole of Germany. Dr. Gall was prevailed upon to develope his doctrine at Vienna, in a series of public lectures, which were frequented by an immense croud of hearers of every rank, age and sex. But the Roman clergy of that city was offended with a doctrine which appeared to them in open war with the decrees of the church, and subversive of every principle of religion. Dr. Gall remonstrated, that it had never been his intention to weaken the belief in the unity and immateriality of the soul, and that his researches had no other object but the *material organs*, by means of which the mind performs its operations during our abode on this terrestrial globe. He further observed, that far from combating the freedom of our will, the tendency of his doctrine was to shew the high importance of acquiring good and virtuous habits from the earliest days of infancy and youth, and to stifle in the germ every vicious inclination. His enemies, nevertheless, triumphed, and he was prohibited from continuing his lectures. France, at that period, (in 1801) had granted to Austria a peace, or rather, a momentary truce. Her ambassador, always eager to give uneasiness to the Austrian government, granted his protection to the persecuted craniologist, and opened his palace to the delivery of his lectures. But Dr. Gall soon after set out on his journey through the north of Germany. In this tour he collected new materials for the improvement of the science which he had created.—He procured skulls from deceased remarkable persons, he reviewed busts and portraits, he examined the skulls of living persons in private life, in hospitals and in jails. At the same time he delivered in the larger cities, lectures on craniology, which attracted from every part an immense number of hearers. Crowned heads, and among them the king and the queen of Prussia, became his disciples, and happy would it have been for them, if they had acquired enough of the new science, to discriminate the wisdom and the talents of their counsellors and generals. In 1807 Dr. Gall ventured upon a visit to Paris; but such is the changing policy of the cabinet of St. Cloud, that the very same man, who in 1802 had enjoyed the especial protection of the French ambassador at Vienna, was now obliged to leave as a fugitive the capital of the French autocrat. Scholars and philosophers admired the deep anatomical knowledge of the German physician, but it was rumoured, that the Catholic clergy had found his doctrines heretic and contrary to the tenets of the sarbonne, and he received from the minister of the police the friendly advice to depart from the French capital without delay. The real motive of this proscription was at the same time no secret for the enlightened part of the French public. The government and its creatures were afraid of craniologists; and, indeed, if there be such a science as craniology, how strangely configurated must be the skull of that man, to whom no crime is unknown, and who occasionally can put on the appearance of every virtue.

But let us hasten to proceed to the exposition of the different individual organs.

(To be continued.)

The Emperor of France has issued two decrees, by which no young woman possessing an annual income of 6000 francs, or upwards, can marry without his special permission; and inflicting the punishment of death, within twelve hours after the detection upon any person found guilty of corresponding with the subjects of Great Britain, or in drawing or negociating English bills of exchange.

We hear that Dr. Buchanan intends to visit Jerusalem and the interior of Palestine, with the view to the promotion of the translation of the Scriptures, and the extension of Christianity. One of his objects, it is said, is to as certain whether it may be practicable to establish presses in Jerusalem or Aleppo, for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac languages. He intends to touch at Alexandria, in his voyage to Palestine, and to return by the lesser Asia, through the region of the seven primitive churches, to pass from thence to Athens and Corinth, and the larger islands of the Archipelago.—*London paper.*

From the United States' Gazette, September 23, 1811.

ACTUAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The National Intelligencer claims the right of demanding the future silence of the federalists respecting the alledged neglect of the administration to place the nation in an adequate state of preparation for the war with which they have been so long threatening us. This demand is founded upon an order which, we are exultingly told, "has been issued from the navy department, to put in commission an additional number of gun-boats, *forthwith:* twenty to be stationed in the harbour of New-York; ten at Norfolk; and three at Wilmington, N. Carolina."

Something, then, is really about to be done in good earnest.——Let us see—twenty and ten are thirty, and three.....—thirty three gun-boats! all to be put in commission—"*forthwith*" too: and the orders have actually been issued from the Navy Department—think of that.—Admiral Yorke may well bless his stars that his crazy king did not send him to our coasts. Such a naval epuipment as thirty three gun boats between New-York and Wilmington in North Carolina, we had almost despaired of living to see.——But we have not yet told the whole of the story. The paragraph in the Intelligencer, which conveys to this "dreadful note of preparation," like a legitimate and well pointed epigram carries its principal vigor in its tail.—These three and thirty gun-boats, remarks the intelligencer, very sagely, "are intended and no doubt will have the effect to strenghten the land batteries, and enable them more effectually to repel any attack which *might* be made; though we incline to the *opinion* that *none will be attempted.*"—Ay; so we thought—"and that accounts for it." The opinion is that no attack will be attempted: *therefore*, thirty-three gun-boats may very safely be put in commission, *forthwith.*

It thus appears that the war scene at Washington has been considerably varied within the last three weeks.—When it was first known that the British ministerial prints had taken in high and threatening dudgeon the affair of the Little Belt; and when it was fully believed that admiral Yorke was ordered, *forthwith*, to repair to the American coast with a formidable naval force, we looked in vain into the administration papers, for orders to put in commission more than a score and a half of those death doing machines which, are modestly termed gun-boats. The opinion at Washington then was, (or at least was so declared) that an attack *would* be attempted. The government paper expressed the apprehension that "war was already declared, & that we might look for its heralds with every eastern breeze." When such was avowed to be the prospect, the Intelligencer most manfully indulged itself in moaning, and lamenting that congress were not in session, that the executive were vested with no power to adopt measures of defence or of any, the slightest preparation. We were told in piteous accents, that the President, good man, never anticipated that the British government would view matters in such an unreasonable light, or would so hastily adopt such rash, violent and decisive measures; otherwise he would have convened congress at a much earlier period.—But as the event had happened so contrary to all reasonable expectation, there was nothing to be done by us but to deplore the fact, and discharge the blame upon the hasty precipitancy of G. Britain. So the president & and his secretaries, and his gun-boats remained quiet in their respective places of concealment, and nothing was heard from either of them.

We had not long continued, however in this state of patient resignation, intermixed with a determined fortitude to bear, like men, the calamities which might be brought upon us by the injustice and violence of others, before it was ascertained, that the inordinate anger of the British newspapers had greatly subsided; that the parliament had been peaceably prorogued without a lisp from the throne or from the ministry about an American war; and that admiral Yorke, instead of coming to *Copenhagen us*, and carry off our gun-boats, if he could find them, to England, was harmlessly executing the orders of his employer in some other part of the world.

This immediately gave a new aspect to our affairs. The government Intelligencer began to wax bold and warlike. The opinion obtained at Washington "that no attack would be attempted" upon us by the British; whereupon it was luckily discovered, in the very nick of time, that the executive had ample power, though congress were not in session, to make warlike preparations, either for defence or offence, and orders, we are told, have been issued from the Navy Department, for that purpose. From present appearances, it would seem that the administration are likely to become as fierce for war and as unmanageable as they were before the expected appearance of York's fleet. They are already throwing out broad hints, that unless the federalists interfere, and hold their hands for the sake of preserving the peace, they will certainly fight like so many blood-hounds; and, truly, if danger should continue as remote as it at present appears to be, there is no knowing to what extravagant length they may be carried by their ungovernable valor. The very same number of the Intelligencer which announces the opinion that we are in no danger of an attack, and gives notice, accordingly of the fitting out of gun-boats, informs us us also how ready and how willing the government are for bloody fray. "Let not the federal editors," exclaims the government paper, in the plentitude of its conscious prowess and its wrath—"Let not the federal editors fear, if the Britons put in practice the blustering menaces of *their* editars on both sides of the water (*small* as appears to us the *probability* of their doing so) but we shall be *prepared* to give them as *warm a reception as they can desire.*" Now this is noble. This is as it should be; and I, as one of those editors to which the comfortable admonition is addressed, have dismissed my fears from the moment that I heard of the thirty and three gun-boats; because, from that time, I knew that, in the opinion of the executive—the danger was over—at least for the present.

What a glorious thing it is for a nation in perilious times like these, to have men of such metal at the head of her affairs!

THE WINDING UP OF THE DRAMA.

It has happened to Robert Smith, as to one, who, being stung by a bee, imprudently gives the hive a violent kick, and so has the whole swarm upon him at once. It is hardly pretended that the several charges he has brought against the President are not founded in truth. But truth is a libel; the most provoking thing in nature. He has told tales out of school. He has lifted up the veil; in so far that a glimpse has been had of some of the concealed features of democracy.—What an uproar has it occasioned.

Few or none of the leading democrats in this part of the country, ask with respect to Mr Smith's articles of charge against Madison.—"*Are these things so?*"—Oh, no: if the reasons for believing them, and others yet worse, were never so many and never so cogent, they would set their reason at defiance. Their anger burns; furiously it burns; yet not against the corruption of Madison, but against Smith for revealing it. Madison must be supported at all events; for his is a common cause. Down with Smith; slay him alive; pluck out his tongue. For if he is suffered to blab, peradventure others will blab too; and it may come to this, that not a mother's son of us can cheat the country with impunity.

Judging from present appearances, there will be no great schism on the score of Mr. Smith's disclosures.—Though some half a dozen potent gentry seemingly stood ready at first to give Madison a snap, their hearts have failed them. They showed their teeth but dare not bite. In all probability they will reunite, and become one and indivisible again; while the multitudes of their flocks and herds, wearing their blinders as usual, will continue to trot along after them, without breaking their ranks or slackening their pace.

Con. Courant.

From the Georgia Journal.

CHARACTER OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

History presents few instances of greater valor and magnanimity, than are displayed in the character of Opechanchanough, an Indian Chief.—Bold, artful, insinuating; skilled in dissimulation and intrigue, he for many years kept the early settlers of Virginia in a state of continual alarm, and more than once menaced them with destruction. Although so decrepit by age as to be unable to walk, he commanded in person, and directed from the litter on which he was borne, the onset and retreat of his warriors at the massacre of 1641, which almost exterminated the Colonists. The exclusive fatigues of this campaign completed the wreck of his constitution, his flesh wasted away, and his sinews lost their elasticity; so that his eyelids hung over the balls and obscured their sight. In this forlorn condition,

ending under the weight of years, & worn out by the hardships of war, he was surprised, taken captive and carried to James Town, where he was basely shot by one of the soldiers appointed to guard him.

To the last moment his courage remained unbroken.—Like the staff of Moses, it supported him in adversity and prosperity, in sickness and in death. Just before he expired, "He heard," says the historian, "an unusual bustle in his prison. Having ordered his attendants to lift up his eye lids, he discovered a number of persons crowding round him, for the purpose of gratifying an unseasonable and cruel curiosity. The dying chief felt this indignity with a keenness of sensibility the more violent and unforeseen. It was a burst of passion, a momentary ascendancy of nature over the habits of education, and its exhibition and effect must be acknowledged to correspond with the greatness of the occasion. Without deigning to notice the intruders, he raised himself from the earth, and with a voice and tone of authority, commanded that the governor should be immediately called in.—When he made his appearance, Opechanchanough scornfully told him, had it been his fortune to have taken Sir William Berkeley prisoner, he would not meanly have exposed him as a show to his people."

What nobleness of spirit! What matchless heroism! At the age of an hundred years; blind, unable to stand; wounded, and a captive his courage was unsubdued. The prospect of power and incentive of example, are the usual sources of splendid actions; it remains for the truly great soul to preserve its equanimity in the gloom of dungeons and embrace of death.

The exploits of this extraordinary man in the vigor of life, are unknown to us. We saw him only for a short time on the edge of the horizon; but from the lustre of his departing beams, we may easily conceive what he was in his meridian blaze.

A Wonderful Tree of Mexico, called Mete.

This tree the inhabitants plant and dress as we do our vines. It has fifty kinds of leaves, which serve for different uses; when tender they make conserves, paper, flax, mantles, matts, shoes, girdles, cordage; and when properly burnt down, dry malt better than our cinders from coal. On these leaves grow prickles so strong and sharp, that they use them instead of saws; and some so long, that the working people use them instead of knives. From the root of this tree comes a juice like syrup, which if you let settle, will become honey; if you purify it, it will become sugar: you may also make wine and vinegar of it, both when properly mixed make a better drink than our best ale; if they give it their children when young they are sure to have double the strength of those brought up by suckling; the root roasted, heals any wound or burn: and from the top boughs drop a gum, which, properly dissolved, causes barren women to have children, and is an excellent antidote against poison.

Extracts from London papers to the 31 of August, received at N. York, by the ship Magnet.

LONDON, *July* 28.

A neutral vessel, which arrived on Friday at Dover from Dieppe, has brought a confirmation of the intelligence contained in our last number, of the assemblement of an army on the French coast. The passengers state, that troops are marching from Dunkirk, and other places, to the camp at Boulogne, and that the force assembled there, will comprise in a few days 40,000 men. The flotilla has been exercised, but found to be in a miserable state. It is not credible that Bonaparte has any real design of attempting an invasion; and it follows that his design by this assemblage must be to deter our reinforcing the British army in Portugal.

July 29.—What has been called a tower erecting at Boulogne, is, it seems, a sort of column formed of marble found near Boulogne, and is to be called the Column Napoleon.—It is 162 French feet in height, and square. On the sides are, two lions of bronze, cast by Houdon, 17 feet in height. In front is a representation of marshal Soult presenting the model of this monument to Napoleon, in the name of the army of the coast; the figures are 15 feet in height. On the back-front is a representation also in bronze of admiral Latsuche Treville with the marine attributes and allegorical figures of Prudence and Strength. These two bronzes are cased with porphyry. The column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by Cretti, seven feet in height, supporting on their wings displayed the bust of Napoleon.

Aug. 2.—By a letter dated the 15th of May, received from the Brazils, it appears that the Prince Regent of Portugal had, two days previous thereto, being his birth-day, settled a pension of 20,000 crowns per annum on Lord Wellington, 10,000 on General Beresford, and 5000 on Col. Trant.

We are informed by a letter from Deptford, that a quantity of arms and ammunition is shipping from the depots, for a new and particular service; consisting, it is stated, of 12,000 wt. of gun powder, in packages of 150lbs. each, a corresponding quantity of lead and 50,000 stand of arms. It is conjectured that St. Petersburgh is the destination of this shipment.

The 1st and 4th dragoon guards, the 9th dragoons, part of the 3d, or buffs, and the 7th fusileers, sailed from Plymouth for Portugal on Saturday.—Two troops of the 3d, or king's own dragoon guards, embarked at Portsmouth to-day, besides part of the German legion. The king's own dragoon guards have not been out of England for the last 60 years.

The transports for Portugal, which have about 4000 troops in detachments, on board, sailed on Saturday morning from Portsmouth, under convoy of the Mercury, captain Tensock; and Jasper, captain Hunloke.

The 23d light dragoons, under the command of the earl of Portarlington, are in daily expectation of receiving orders to embark for Portugal. This fine regiment sustained great loss at the battle of Talavera, and came home shortly after it to recruit.

The four hussar regiments expect to be immediately to be employed.—They are complete in men and horses, and in point of discipline, not to be excelled by any in his majesty's service.

Bonaparte, it appears, is making most extraordinary exertions to collect seamen for manning the ships of war he is fitting out in the ports of France and Holland. Letters from the coast of France dated the 28th, state, that great numbers of foreign seamen had recently been conducted to the different depots prepared for their reception—These men are conveyed to their destination under escorts of gendarmerie, and are very strongly guarded. The kind of naval conscription which Bonaparte had established, had not been found sufficiently productive to answer his present demands, and he has issued orders to the Hanse towns to furnish immediately, in proportion to their population, a number of men fitted for the naval service. These orders, we understand, have already been carried into execution in a very rigorous manner at Hamburgh. The French governor of that city, it is said caused the gates to be shut during three successive days, and after seizing every man which had been at sea, and a great proportion of those employed in the navigation of the river, sent them off under a strong guard for Holland. It is supposed that these men are destined for the fleet in the Scheldt.

NEW-ORLEANS, *August* 24.

Through the vigilance of our navy officers several important discoveries of illicit trade and smuggling have been made on the lakes and and in our waters. On the 14th inst. Mr. Jones acting lieut. in the navy, and commander of one of the gun vessels, seized, on the Chandeliers, a few leagues to the eastward of the Balize, one four pounder, and 27 stand of muskets, stamped U. S. with a quantity of ammunition and other naval warlike implements.

There is little doubt but the whole has been furnished from this city, and it behoves our officers, both civil and military to be on the alert.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 17.

A party of forty or fifty Osages, amongst whom were the principal chiefs, left this place a few days ago. Their object in this visit was at first uncertain; the ostensible one, was the dissentions that prevailed amongst their people, and they pretended to wish the aid of the Indian agent in composing them. After remaining about a week in town, a council was held with them, by the Governor, which was opened on their part by relating their private grievances and requesting the Governor to take pity on them.—The Governor replied, that he had no right to interfere with their internal disputes, but at the same time gave them such advice as would be serviceable, adverting also to their having left Fort Osage; He then informed them, that the treaty which they had made with the U. States, was ratified by Congress, and that their annuities was ready to be given to them for the two years, which were due; and as to the other part of the treaty, the building a horse-mill, the blacksmith shop &c. he wished to know whether they wished them erected. The real object of these wiley savages now plainly appeared, they addressed him, with long and artful speeches, and pretended to be surprised, that this subject should ever again be brought into view; supposed it had been forgotten by their great father, as it had been by them; they said that they had been overreached in the treaty, and had only, intended a sale from the Gasconade, &c. and not of their country, which belonged to their posterity as well as to them; that their great father not having fulfilled his part of the treaty, at the time it ought to have beer fulfilled, the treaty was considered by them as void, they concluded by requesting the Governor to keep the goods, and they would keep their land. The governor informed them that their great father, never forced or compelled Indians, to sell their lands, but when they choose to sell them, the treaty must be obeyed: that it was not possible to pay them the annuities sooner; that the treaty would at all events stand and if they did not accept of those annuities, it would only be considered by their great father, as a proof of their unfriendly disposition to him.

The Indians retired, and in two days informed the Governor, in an another council that on more mature deliberation, they had agreed to acccept of the goods, and would endeavor to render their people satisfied with it.

It was evident that those Indians were sanguine in their expectations of getting rid of this treaty, so important to the people of this country and the U. States; and had Governor Howard yielded in the least to them, it might have led, to embarrassments of a very serious nature; one of the chiefs who protested with great warmth and vehemence against the treaty, said that all the goods on the other side of the big waters would not satisfy them for their land, and spoke of their having 1500 wariors: when they were answered that the treaty was ratified, that it would be observed by their great father the President. And that it should be complied with on their part, they deliberated and agreed to accept annuities: they left this place apparently well satisfied.

A WET NURSE.

WANTED a *WET NURSE*, with a good breast of milk; one without a child would be preferred. Enquire of

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, for more than six months, are requested to make payment without delay, which will prevent trouble and costs.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

TO LET

A well finished frame House, in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets. For terms apply as above.

HOOP POLES WANTED.

ONE DOLLAR per hundred will be given, by the subscriber, for good stout Barrel Hoop Poles, if delivered during this month; also, a good steady Cooper wanted.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

WILLIAM JACK,

CURRIER,

INFORMS the people of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in the south west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. Fulton's Store, and near Mr. M'Clurg's, where he has an assortment of the different kinds of LEATHER, which he will sell on good terms. Persons wishing to purchase leather will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Tanners may have a generous price for all kinds of leather in the ruff, by applying as above.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1811.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry-alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to *John Poyntz*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

October 2, 1811. tf

EVENING SCHOOL.

R. CHRISTY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his *Evening School* will commence on Monday the 7th of October, in the room occupied by his day school.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 26, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second streets,

PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

THE Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments: also the farewell address of George Washington, Esq. to the People of the United States, on his resigning the Presidency.

The Englishman's rights, or, a Dialouge between a Barrister at Law and a Juryman. *Being a choice help for all who are qualified by law to serve on juries.*

Logan's Sermons

Sermon's on the Divinity of Christ, by Robert Hawker, D. D.

Hopkin's Treatise on the Millenium

The Christian Economy, translated from the original Greek of an old manuscript, found in the isle of Patmos.

Death a Vision, or the solemn departure of Saints and Sinners, represented under the similitude of a dream, by John Macgowan

Christ's Famous Titles, and the Believers Golden Chain. By William Dyer.

Dialogues of Devils

History of the Devil.

The Wonderful Magazine, and Extraordinary Museum.

Josephus' Works, 3 vols. 8vo

Leo the Tenth, by Roscoe, 4 vols.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols.

Gibbon's Roman Empire, 8 vols.

Wonders of Creation, 2 vols. 12mo.

Columbian Muse, a selection of American Poetry

Lyrical Ballads, by W. Wordsworth

Joan of Acre, an epic poem, by Southey

Peasant's Tale, a rural poem, by William Halloway.

Bruce's Travels to discover the source of the Nile, 6 vols. 8mo.

Miller's Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century, 2 vols. 8mo.

Robertson's Charles V. 3 vols.

Damberger's Travels in Africa.

The Dictionary of Merchandize, and Nomenclature in all Languages, for the use of counting-houses

Gibson's Surveying

Simpson's Euclid

Algebra

Elements of the Conic Sections.

October 1, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM proposes to open a *SELECT SCHOOL* on the 15th of October ensuing, in a spacious room immediately over the store of *Mr. Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms of tuition to *J. GRAHAM* or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1811.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR AND LADIES HABIT MAKER,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Third street, two doors above Wood street, south side, where he offers for Sale on low terms, a good assortment of

Superfine and coarse broad cloths,

Superfine and common coatings,

Superfine double mill'd and common cassimeres,

Velvets and cords,

A neat assortment of waistcoating and pelice cloths

All sorts of suspenders and flannels.

S. Thompson hopes from his long experience in his business, that he will merit a share of the public patronage—and assures all those who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make their clothes in the neatest and most fashionable manner; he will be equally thankful for the custom of those who purchase their stuffs at other places.

September 30, 1811.

N. B Two good journeymen taylors are immediately wanted at the above place; also, two apprentices who can bring good recommendations with them—boys from the country will be preferred.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811 tf

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Miller's run, between Coulter's mill and Noblesburgh, a brown STEER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DARBY DONLEAVY.

September 28, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A small Tract of Land, containing 85 acres and an half, situate on Yough river, 4 miles and an half above M'Kee's Port, on which there is erected a Grist and Saw Mill. The Grist Mill is calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now in operation, and the other two pair may be started at a small expence. The Mill is now in compleat order for merchant work; and the seat is equal to any on the river except the falls. There is on the premises several good sugar camps, an excellent coal bank, and an elegant seat for a distillery within 8 or 10 rods of the mill; there is about 25 acres of land cleared, 8 or 9 of which is in meadow. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

ADAM COON.

September 18, 1811.

N. B. Real property in Pittsburgh, if the situation suits, will be taken in exchange for the above, at cash price.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Kendrick & Ayres, dissolved by mutual consent on the 5th of August last. All persons indebted to said concern will see the necessity of paying off their accounts to prevent trouble, and those having demands against them are requested to present the same for settlement.

BENJAMIN KENDRICK,
JOHN AYRES.

September 13, 1811.

Just received and for Sale a large quantity of

MUSKRAT & RACOON SKINS,

Pot ash, Alkaline-salts, Lake Salt, Feathers, and *Country Sugar.* The Racoon and Muskrats will be sent to Philadelphia in a few weeks if not sold.

Wanted, a few barrels Whiskey, and 10 or 20 dozen Wool Hats.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1811.

Monongahela Bridge Company.

At a meeting of the managers of the Monongahela Bridge Company, held at the house of Samuel Peebles, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the 30th Aug. 1811 it was

Resolved, that nine per cent be paid on the first installment of the shares subscribed in the capital stock of said company, to Thomas Cromwell, Treasurer, and before the first day of October next, in order to pay the necessary expences incurred in taking subscriptions, &c.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette and Commonwealth, for the information of the stockholders.

E. PENTLAND. Sec'ry.

September 16.

Allegheny County, ss.

AT an Orphans Court, held for the county of Allegheny, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 13th of September, anno domini 1811; Present the Honorable Samuel Roberts, Esq. President, and George Wallace, an Associate Judge of the same Court.

ON motion of John M'Donald, Esq attorney of Thomas Wallace, the Court grant a rule, that the heirs and legatees of Edward Loughery, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, and all other persons concerned, shew cause on the first day of next November Term, 1811, why the real estate of the said Edward Loughery, deceased, to wit: a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said Borough number 44, bounded by Penn street, lot No. 43, the Allegheny river, and lot No. 45; also another piece of Ground, situate in the same Borough, being half of lot No. 335, bounded by Fourth-street, Redoubt alley, the south end of the same lot, and lot No. 334, with the improvements and appurtenances, should not be awarded to the said Thomas Wallace, agreeably to a valuation of an inquest upon the same estate held, and to the said Court returned in due form of law, valuing the said estate at the sum of two thousand ne hundred and thirteen dollars. And the Court order, that a copy of this rule be served personally on John Darragh, Esquire, guardian of the person and estate of Nancy Loughery, one of the heirs of said Edward Loughery, deceased; that a copy thereof be published for three successive weeks previous to the first day of next term, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that further notice be given by eight written or printed advertisements put up in the most public places of the Borough.

By order of the Court,
E PENTLAND, Clk O C.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Zelinople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, an apprentice boy named THOMAS BROOKS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair; had on and took with him a blue cassimer coat, a nankeen coatee, two pair blue nankeen and one pair gingham pantaloons It is supposed that he has gone towards the state of Ohio. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges

DAVID ARONELL.

Sept. 23, 1811.

Messrs. *CHUTE & NOYES,*

EVENING SCHOOL commences the 1st of October next

They also propose on Sabbath morning, the 23d inst. to open a SUNDAY MORNING SCHOOL, to commence at the hour of 8 A M. and continue until 10 They propose to divide the males and females into separate apartments. The design of the School is to instruct those who wish to attend, the Catechism, and hear them read the Holy Scriptures.

No pecuniary compensation is desired; a consciousness of doing good will be an ample reward.

D. CHUTE,
J NOYES.

Pittsburgh, September 17, 1811.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 15th inst. out of the pasture of the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh,

A BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

fifteen hands high—six years old—a small star in his forehead—trots and paces;—whoever takes up said horse and returns him to the owner, and secures the thief so that he may be punished, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse alone.

Andrew Watson.

September 16.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh, Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley—A plan of the lots, and theterms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

In Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per C[illegible] and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled," An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff*, of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said County on the

S cond Tuesday of October nex t.

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court house in said Borough.

The electors of Pitt townsdip, to meet at the house of Thos. Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by George Williams, in Nobiesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township,

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, to meet at the house now occupied by Samuel Allen, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Cochrane, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot,

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Butler and Beaver.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, (being the 27th of September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be the present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,

Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

N. B. There is an excellent Coal pit on the land, near the river.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Came to the subscriber's living in Robinson township, Washington county, near White's mill, a white and red COW, has a bit out of the under side of the right ear, and has a large bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL WALLACE.

August 10, 1811.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker,

Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,

Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do. do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, &c. &c.

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant.

N. B. The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 2, 1811.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty of offering myself a candidate at the ensuing Election for the Office of *COUNTY COMMISSIONER.* Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favour, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and fidelity, and without favour or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, August 19, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint
JARS— do. do do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pint
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh. June 25, 1811.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbot's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above. tf

August 26.

RAGS.

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

Blank Checks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

Of various kinds,

For Sale at this Office.